

Fate of North Garneau uncertain

The battle continues in the effort to save one of Edmonton's oldest residential areas from university bulldozers.

North Garneau should be retained as a residential area, with houses to be extensively renovated and rents to be increased.

These are just a few of the recommendations contained in the report of the special subcommittee on North Garneau development. The report was finally released six weeks overdue by the University of Alberta's office of planning and development.

The subcommittee was formed by the Campus Development Committee (C. D. C.) upon request of the Board of Governors on October 5, 1973. Members of the subcommittee included representatives of the North Garneau Tenants' Association, the Garneau Community League, the University Senate, and the city of Edmonton, in addition to members of the C. D. C.

It is expected that the Board of Governors will soon debate the recommendations contained within the report. The final fate of North Garneau will be known at that time.

According to the report, "The subcommittee favors the use of the area between 110th and 111th Streets, and between 87th Avenue and Saskatchewan Drive as essentially a residential area for University students ... except as required within the general development of the campus."

"The report is not ideal," stated Brian Post, a student, and representative of the Tenants' Association. He added that the negotiations were often lengthy and frustrating. However he was satisfied that the wishes of North Garneau residents had been adequately taken into consideration.

"The Board of Governors has been very sensitive about the bad publicity it has received on this issue," said Post. Thus he expects that the Board will try to restore its good faith in the community by accepting the recommendations

of the report.

Dr. David Rankin, representing the Garneau Community League, feels that the report is a very reasonable one which the Board cannot reject. It is recognized, he adds, that tearing down the houses is bad policy for both the university and the community.

The future of North Garneau has been a controversial issue ever since the university bought the houses and land five years ago while anticipating a need for new university buildings, and the university found itself as the landlord of 65 houses and two apartment buildings.

Many voices in administration circles urged that the houses be torn down and the land converted to recreation space or parking lots. This "landscaping" concept was advocated in a report by Dr. Neal, Vice-President of Planning and Development.

Part of this report became reality in August, 1973, when all houses on the north side of 87th Ave. between 111th and 112th Streets were torn down and the area was landscaped.

Opposition to this policy soon arose, as many people feared the eventual destruction of the entire area. A Senate Task Force urged retention of the area for student housing. This sentiment was again expressed by many community and university members at a public meeting in September, 1973.

At this point, the Board of Governors finally became receptive to the opposition, and the special subcommittee was formed.

Although the subcommittee was agreed in terms of basic objectives, considerable disagreement emerged during discussions of methods of financing.

Estimates were prepared by local contractors to establish the cost of upgrading the houses to meet the city's minimum standards and ensure a 15-year life. An average cost of \$9,000 per house was estimated, based on a survey



Although the report on North Garneau, prepared by a special subcommittee, came too late to save the houses along the north side of 87 avenue between 111 street and 112 steert from Dr. Neal's "landscaping" concept, it will probably save the rest of North Garneau for student housing.

of thirteen houses on 89th Ave.

According to Dr. Rankin, this figure was too high, since it provided a much higher standard of accommodation than students really want. However, Brian Post was surprised that the figure was not higher, and felt it necessary to accept the contractor's estimate.

Dr. Rankin felt that more modest repairs were justified if the rents were to remain low, and if the university were to receive a return on its investment in the houses. He thought that

North Garneau should not be subsidized by the university to any greater extent than other campus housing.

At one stage, Dr. Rankin was prepared to submit a minority report. But he was satisfied with the compromise that final estimates would be based on actual repairs performed on ten of the houses.

Even with \$9,000 worth of repairs, rents will increase an average of only

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Women's newsletter. . .

Hopes to encourage communication

A \$5,200 P.E.P. grant has been received by the Edmonton Options for Women Council, with the goal of establishing an Alberta Women's Newsletter to operate on a self-sustaining basis within three months.

The three women working on the project are trying to contact as many women throughout the province as possible, looking for ideas and suggestions on how to organize the newsletter.

"We hope to encourage more communication between women in this province," said Susan Thompson, spokeswoman for the project.

The newsletter hopes to serve not only as an information source, but as a basis for organizing provincial meetings, speaking tours, and workshops for women, she said.

Hopefully it will also be an organ for airing opinions on local or federal matters concerning women, or for relating personal experiences of women throughout the province, as illustrations of the problems they are up against.

"There are many women in the city who have absolutely no idea of what troubles women in rural areas have to cope with, such as lack of proper day care or health care facilities," Ms. Thompson said.

"It's important for women to realize not only these problems, but the answers that they can institute such changes themselves."

The grant was applied for through Catharine Arthur of the Alberta Women's Bureau, at the request of Anne Lambert and Vera Radio of the Edmonton Options for Women Council.

"The need for this is obvious," said Ms. Lambert, chairwoman of OFW.

"In a period of just a few days there was an incredible number of applications from women, even from rural areas outside of Edmonton, who were frustrated with their present jobs and wanted to work on something that would possibly better

life for other women- something they felt was worthwhile," she stated.

The women working on the newsletter would like to see its success set a precedent of help for developing women's organizations and services throughout the province.

Boycott working!

Kraft's profits slipping

TORONTO (CUP) - Kraft Foods Ltd. was the leading advertiser in Canadian magazines last year.

The Magazine Association of Canada reports that Kraft's expenditures totalled \$1,143,000. That's for advertising in Canadian magazines only.

Despite the massive advertising expenditures, Kraft's profits in Canada have been slipping, a fact generally attributed to the Kraft Boycott.

The National Farmers Union is using the boycott to force the U. S. -based corporation to negotiate prices for milk.

Citizens protest electric power sell-out

LETHBRIDGE (CUP) - Over citizens' protests, Lethbridge city council may let Calgary Power, a province wide utility company, take over the city's electricity.

Calgary Power generates most of the power in Alberta, serving most communities with the notable exceptions of Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

The company is an Alberta giant---The EXXON of power generation and distribution.

And now Calgary Power is making a bid to stretch giantism to new lengths: it is offering to relieve the city of Lethbridge of the burden of its own generating plant, a plant that last year made about \$600,000 for the city.

What makes the situation even more ludicrous is that city aldermen are responding to the bid with some favor, and a consultant commissioned by

city council has also bought the argument that Calgary Power can produce electricity better and cheaper.

But in its decision, council is, to a certain extent, hamstrung. In 1969 the city signed a contract with the privately owned utility setting out a schedule of minimum purchases the city must make through 1981.

Council made this decision against the recommendations (kept secret until after the contract was signed) of its utility director and a University of Alberta professor who evaluated the utility director's report.

Council made that decision instead of expanding the power plant, as it should have, to meet future city needs.

Now, the power plant is getting older and the city is again faced with two alternatives: buy all its power from

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cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Monday February 25

GRAD WIVES

Grad Wives Club will hold their meeting Feb. 25 in SUB. Sally Merchant from Consumer Corp Affairs will be speaking. All women are welcome.

POUNDMAKER

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Mondays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129 - 80th Avenue, Edmonton; phone 433-5041. Single copies are free at all outlets. Subscriptions cost \$7.00 for one year and \$12.00 for two years. Any and all volunteers are welcome. Press releases, letters, money, food, beer, editorial submissions, etc. must be received by the Friday before publication. POUNDMAKER is printed by Central Web Offset Limited.

POUNDMAKER is a member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and the Youthstream Advertising Co-operative and receives Liberation News Service (LNS) through the Edmonton branch of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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STAFF THIS ISSUE



Joe was in Faust. Ross, Ann, Eric, Eugene and Barb were in Regina. Dave was in Heaven. Valli was in Jamaica. Marilyn was in Halifax. Pete Prokottnik was in the Ukraine. Jim was in prison on an island in Greece. Colette was in Vancouver. I'm not sure where I am. Harvey G. has skipped the country and this paper does not exist... does not exist... does not exist.

Subscribe to POUNDMAKER

Enclosed is:

- () \$7 for a regular one year subscription.
() \$12 for a two year subscription.

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Tuesday February 26

U OF A DEPT. OF MUSIC

U of A Dept of Music will present violist Allan Teeple, in his graduate recital on Tuesday Feb. 26 at 8:00 p.m. in Convocation Hall. He will be assisted by Albert Krywolt, piano, and Ryan Selberg, cello.

MILK RIVER

The next meeting of the National and Provincial Parks Association will be held today at 8:30 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Provincial Museum and Archives. A slide illustrated talk on the Milk River Wilderness Area will be given by Don Wales and Grant McNabb of the Alberta Wilderness Association. This area has a unique landscape, with plants and animals rarely found in Alberta; the proposal to make Milk River a Wilderness Area urgently needs public support to become a reality.

TITCOMBE, CARPENTER, JONES & MC CONKEY

Brent Titcombe, Bob Carpenter,

Terry McConkey will be playing at the Hovel (10917 Jasper Ave.) on Monday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Admission every night is \$1.00 for members. Membership costs \$1.00.

Sunday March 3

JIM MC LENNAN

Jim McLennan virtuoso finger-picking guitarist will be performing at Garneau United Church Hall (84 Ave. 112 St.) at 8:00 p.m. Back up act is pianist-composer Bev. Ross. Admission \$1.25 members 50 cents.

NEW YORK PSYCHIATRIST

The Anthroposophical Society is presenting New York Psychiatrist Dr. H. Fill who will talk on SPIRITUAL GROWTH - MENTAL BALANCE.

Dr. Fill has worked for the New York Mental Health Board for the last 10 years and is also Clinical Professor at New York University; author of "The Mental Breakdown of a Nation."

This will be held in the Law Center, 8:00 p.m. in Room 105.

Friday March 1

DON FREED

Albany 3 presents Don Freed from Saskatoon on Friday & Saturday Mar. 1&2 at the Garneau Community Hall (10943 - 84 St.). Admission is \$1.50.

INFLATION

Are wage increases to blame for inflation? What relationship is there between prices and profits? How can inflation be stopped? To find out visit the Norman Bethune Centre, (10565A - 97 St. at 7:30 p.m. No Admission charge. For further information, call 422-4797 during office hours.

Monday, March 4

Third year Bachelor of Music student, Pauline LeBel, soprano, will present her junior recital. She will be assisted by Teresa Cotton, piano. 5 pm in Con Hall.

FREE CLASSIFIED

phone 433-5041

FOR SALE

Two new snow tires, size 650-13. \$35. Phone 439-2926.

Changing table, high chair, playpen, etc. Phone 467-8303.

1967 Rambler Rebel (Automatic). Two new snow tires, rebuilt engine, radio. Asking \$750. Ring 465-6337 after 5:30.

Car stereo cheap. \$50. Call Mike after 6 at 476-5037.

Dual 1215 changer/turntable. Lafayette 775 75 watt FM tuner/amplifier. Two AR-4X air suspension speakers. \$300. Phone 482-2898 evenings.

Vega five string banjo. Phone 455-9000.

Garnet Odyssey PA head, four input, 90 watts RMS, two columns with four 12s each. \$360. Call Terry, 434-9376.

Ladies Seiko watch. Five months left on one year warranty. Paid \$90. Asking \$55. Phone 433-0606 after 5 p.m.

For sale or trade: 75 gallon all-glass aquarium. 475-3725.

Pentax spotmatic 2 with 50 mm 1.4 lens. \$190. Also new Vivita 85-205 mm zoom \$190. Call René, 477-7367.

1973 Dodge van, partially camperized. Trades considered. Offers. Phone 435-6532 after 6 p.m.

1968 Viva, four speed transmission, four cylinder. Asking \$650. Phone 439-2723 or 446-2881, ask for Doug.

Size 9 Ladies calf length winter coat. \$30; also Size 9 knee length down ski jacket \$10, two pair laced ski boots 6 1/2 and 10, \$5 each. 436-2495.

Balupunkt AM-FM radio. Excellent working condition. \$185 new. Asking \$100. Call 424-4746.

Turquoise chesterfield and chair: \$60. Colonial style kitchen table and four chairs: \$100. Wooden kitchen table: \$25. Bookcase: \$10. Singer portable stereo, model HE-911: \$100. Phone 439-7224.

Changing table, high-chair, play-pen, etc. Call 467-8303.

AGS stereo cassette tape recorder, ext. speakers and accessories. \$100 or of-

fers. 466-2980.

Stereos, music amps, PA's, tape recorders, 8-tracks, fixed cheaply. Phone Mike at 454-1133.

One accoustic research ARX transcription turntable \$90, one Lafayette four channel FQ decoder \$30, one pair of matching home built light organs: offers. Phone 488-0508.

Tyrol ski boots, 12 boot press, tobaggan, ice auger Swedish steel. All items like new. 489-2066.

Complete written materials for correspondence course in electronic operations technology and computer controls. 433-1527.

B & W portable TV. Excellent picture. 479-1234 after 5 p.m.

EMPLOYMENT

Experienced typist will type essays, thesis, correspondence, etc. Will collect and deliver. Ph. Helen 452-3853.

Weekends only: waitresses needed at Sands Hotel. 474-5476.

Two research assistants preferably at the M. Sc. level, with background in Resource Economics and Systems energy pattern flows. Must be dedicated to the cause of environmental quality and be able to work, evaluate, and write efficiently under minimum supervision. Salary negotiable depending on experience. Contact Dennis Wighton, U of A Dept. of Genetics, 432-3606.

One clerk stenographer, preferably with good typing speed with IBM machines and dictaphone ability to initiate own correspondence and telephone research and to work closely with research assistants under minimum supervision. Must be dedicated to the cause of environmental quality. Salary negotiable depending on experience. See previous ad.

HOUSING

Two rooms for rent in North Garneau co-op house. Open March 1, 11011-88 Avenue. 432-7823.

Honest student or couple wanted for small basement suite, \$75 rent or partial rent in exchange of housework. 452-7527.

House for rent, 102 Ave. and 146 St. 20 years old with complete basement, double garage, \$160/month, \$200 damage deposit. Honest couple only, no children. 424-4865 (evenings).

Rooms available in co-op housing. Rent \$40/month. Phone campus co-op at 482-1898 evenings.

Room for rent, 10947-83 Avenue. \$50 per month plus utilities. Girl preferred. Call 433-4733 after 6 p.m.

Room for rent in co-op house available March 1. \$55 or drop in at 10758-83 Avenue.

Wanted: one-bedroom house near Bonnie Doon. Willing to pay \$120 to \$125 per month. Call 465-3576 after 6 p.m.

Room for rent. \$60 per month plus utilities. Share accomodation. Within walking distance of university. 435-6238.

Wanted: vegetarian couple to share house and garden. Available March. Call 439-2301.

For rent: 108 Street & 80 Avenue. Three men to share main floor of house completely furnished. Utilities paid. \$60 each per month. Phone 434-2401.

LOST

Reward for the return of a gold NAIT ring suspended on a long gold chain. Phone Carol at 435-5974.

Help find a man's leather and lady's white sheepskin coat taken from Fine Arts Bldg. Sunday, Feb. 10. Reward. Contact Campus Security.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dog to give away, 5 1/2 months, house trained. Phone Loretta at 433-6105.

Will pay \$20 to have 25 prints mounted on crack board. All material supplied. Call 433-1796 after 5 p.m.

Project Antilles invites inquiries about participation in their forthcoming summer program which includes a live-in, work-in, learn-in experience in Jamaica. Project Antilles aims at raising the consciousness level of participants by helping to alert them to problems facing people who live in a developing country. Please inquire at B. 69 Ed. Bldg. Phone 432-3650.

Goodtime benefit gets message across

Oh frabjous, frabjous night! And just how frabjous could only be revealed if you were one of those hundreds who sat upon the floor and sang "Spirit is around you, Like a rainbow round the sun", at the end of the whole glorious thing.

The benefit, the party, with the goodtime surprise the first ever when music and politics came together in one rapturous event, was an oh so joyful culmination of a week that had seen good things happening.

We and you had, it just cannot be forgotten, Perth County Conspiracy, who were so incredibly fine, along with many of their friends and beautiful wooden toys, from Stratford.

And Humphrey and the Dumptrucks as a really goody goodtime surprise, to start it all off through the hash haze. What else? There was Claire Culhane, to show a film on the Christmas bombing of Hanoi for which mass-murderer Kissinger received the Nobel Peace Prize.

And there was Brian Walker and Don Kossick of the National Farmers Union, who, along with Claire, made stirring speeches like more music to the ears, on the need for Canadians, people, to speak up, get up and fight oppression.

And around it and above it and just going along with it all was us, cos we were performing really good too. So to all those who had a good time, and made it a good time, to all of us (500, 600 or even more, sigh!) many thanks (Western) and solicitations (Eastern). But what was it all about?

Why was it that on Monday night, at the Hovel, on Jasper Avenue, in downtown Edmonton, over 500 drug-crazed, long-haired, hippy, left-wing militant, radicals, sat and absorbed oodles of stuff from some of Canada's best?

Why was it that we all listened when Claire told us that Canada was not only doing little to help Vietnam but was actively promoting the conflicts there?

Why did we listen when Brian and Don told us that Kraft, the buggers, was not only doing little to help Canada, but was actively promoting the destruction of its rural scene, only doing it with shitty cheese rather than with B-52's?

Did we listen cos it was true? But we don't always listen to the truth. Cos the people were sincere? But they are usually the last to get a hearing (see a story next week on this). Cos for some other reason? Maybe, I don't know. All I know is we did listen, and one truth about Monday night was that we got to go on listening, it's not just a one night thing.

The lies that are continually thrown at us through the pages of the acquiescent media can be dealt with. And one of the biggest, that you can't have fun and learn at the same time (school's-a-boring-necessity type of argument) was thrown into absurd relief when everybody got it together, together.

And that's what it was all about really. And that's what its got to continue to be about, cos there's no use simply cos there's no fun in it, to go back to our nine-to-fives, and our wall-to-wall, or our back-to-back semi-detached, front-wheel drives, and think, gummy-gosh what a night, that felt a little like life, wonder when its gonna swing round again.

Claire said it, Brian and Don said it, and Perth County and the Dumptrucks and all their friends, including the joy of their kids with the painted faces, sang, played, and did it, that this is what its got to be about all the time.

And we begin to see it when we begin to see that its just our nine-to-fives and our wall-towalls that keep us and other people down, other people who know what it's all about just as much as we do.

And I don't know if we can either, but I know we got to try. And Monday night was part of it, not the beginning nor the end, but certainly part of it. So to all of us who were there, wow! and to all those who weren't there, well you're part of it too.

Perth County, Humphrey, Claire, Brian, Don, and the painted children and the wooden toys, they were the catalyst. But they can't do it on their own and the wondrous thing is they don't want to. So, let's see if we can keep it together. Eh? Eh? Nudge, nudge, know what I mean?

by Roger Swan



Don Kossick raised Kraft Boycott enthusiasm at last Monday's Benefit

Jesus for the poor

According to Jean Vanier, North America is bound by "a whole system of values that are false". He referred to these values as "the tentacles of the octopus of our society".

Vanier was speaking to a packed audience at St. Joseph's Cathedral last Saturday night.

Vanier runs a series of world-wide homes for the mentally handicapped. At these homes, the divisions between the staff and patients are kept to a minimum. Simplicity of lifestyle and closeness to God are emphasized.

Vanier maintained that "the division between rich and poor" had produced limitations on "our capacity to love". He said that our societies of Europe and North America led to a great deal of "egoism".

Dr. Vanier stated that "The values of our society gear us to success in terms of wealth and possession of power." He said this resulted in an unwillingness of the wealthy and powerful to see and hear the complaints of "the wounded". "We pretend not to see wounded people."

For Vanier, "the wounded" are those people who have been crushed, hurt, and oppressed within our societies. He listed the poor, the crippled, the aged, the unemployed, the stranger, and the socially deprived.

As an example of a society that was wounded overall, Dr. Vanier cited Haiti where he had been only ten days before. He called Haiti "a strange and suffering country" and the citizens "a very simple and poor people". Despite these lacks, he had found the spiritual life of the people strong.

"It is little people like those who are closest to God most of the time", he said. He used the term "a little people" as a synonym for "the wounded".

But his mixed feelings for Haiti--its spiritual well-being as against its material poverty--led Dr. Vanier to a comparison to North America. Here, he claimed, we have material well-being but spiritual poverty. He cited the "affluence and wastage of our wealth and the little of value that we do with it in North America."

Vanier's presentation was a scourge to action on behalf of the wounded ones. However he stressed that we did not have to leave for Haiti or India to do such work. "The wounded ones are in our cities... they are left in solitude and anguish."

The themes of Vanier's discourse were grounded in a deep-felt Christianity. He said that Jesus' message had been "to free the captives, to bring sight to the blind." Dr. Vanier under-

stood that in our society, the captives are not set free.

He asked why 35-40% of our prisons were filled with native people.

In answer he replied, "One does a delinquent act because of suffering, because of wounds, from rejection, from being pushed into an inferior situation." Dr. Vanier has been visiting a number of western prisons and thus has had eye witness experience.

Vanier also regretted that between 15 and 50% of the budget of countries was currently spent on arms purchases and defence spending. He said that in many cases this expenditure was not just for defence against external threats, but was also intended for internal suppression. He said this was true not just of countries like Argentina and Chile but of the United States and Canada.

Dr. Vanier's solutions as to how to change our society from one of oppression and wounding stressed large scale changes in our values system. He called for "a complete change of values of the oppressors... a total change in our thinking and style of life."

The son of Canada's former governor general asked that "barriers between people break down", that "a unity in Christ" be established so that "we may become one body and spirit in Christ".

However Vanier said he understood the frustration felt by many radical Christians in Latin America who contemplate joining leftist political movements. Where "a unity in Christ" was not established, this turning to revolutionary politics was likely to follow, Vanier implied.

Vanier was preceded and followed by a religious folk group armed with guitars and autoharps. They sang lines such as: "We need to remember your presence... help us to live as disciples... we'll spread the good news... in all that we do."

Vanier was in town for the opening of Jean Vanier School in Sherwood Park on February 24 as well as for the opening of an extension of a residence for the mentally handicapped run under the principles Vanier established at L'Arche in France. This residence, named Shalom, is run in Sherwood Park by Drs. George and Doris Myers.

It might be pointed out that at least one group of "the wounded" has been neglected in Edmonton recently. The Ability Fund, established for the physically handicapped, is far behind in its goals says chairman Percy Wickman. According to a Journal story, the fund will

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Paperworkers to spurn international union?

At a meeting in Montreal last week, representatives of 215 Canadian locals of the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU) voted to hold a referendum this spring to decide whether or not to disaffiliate from the U. S. section of the union (350,000 members).

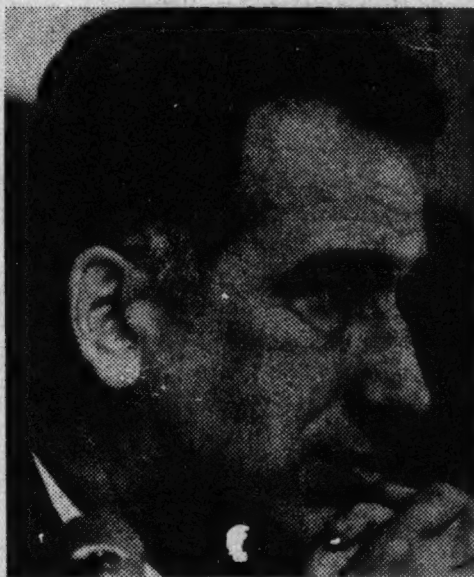
It is expected that the move to disaffiliate will be overwhelmingly approved.

Many "international" unions in Canada are experiencing breakaway movements from dissatisfied rank-and-file members, but the impetus for disaffiliation in the UPIU comes from the highest levels of the union bureaucracy.

In a recent joint statement UPIU president Joseph Tonelli and Canadian director Henri Lorrain stated: "It is clear that the wave of nationalist sentiment is strong (in Canada) and that it must be met with positive actions."

It is highly unlikely, however, that the executive of the UPIU, one of the least progressive of the big international unions, is acting for altruistic reasons. Probably they are glad to jettison the Canadian section which has been costing them dearly in payments.

Last year labour unrest in the Canadian pulp and paper industry cost the UPIU \$2 million in strike pay alone. The union collects about \$2.2 million in dues each year from its Canadian members.



HENRI LORRAIN

But the move to disaffiliate represents an important precedent. Officials of other large international unions have been markedly silent about developments in the UPIU. It remains to be seen whether the new autonomous paperworkers union will change its direction from the old "international".

by Pete Prokottik

Indian women struggle for rights

Jeannette Lavell opened a huge can of worms amongst native people when she appealed to the Supreme Court to regain the Indian status she lost when she married a non-Indian.

She lost the case because of Section 12(1)(b) of the Indian Act which states "The following persons are not entitled to be registered (as status Indians), namely ... a woman who married a person who is not an Indian ..."

The fact that the Canadian Bill of Rights demands equality of treatment under the law regardless of sex was overshadowed by that very clear discriminatory clause in the Indian Act.

At present, under the Act, an Indian man may marry a white woman and maintain full treaty rights. An Indian woman upon marrying a non-Indian loses all her treaty rights and becomes a non-status Indian. This means that under the law she is really not an Indian at all in spite of her parentage, culture and upbringing.

Similarly her children have no treaty rights whatsoever.

A woman who loses her rights by marrying a non-Indian remains excluded from registration as a treaty Indian even if she loses her husband by being separated, divorced or widowed.

Ironically, a white woman who marries an Indian becomes a status Indian - she may not contain a drop of Indian blood, yet she is legally an Indian. The children resulting from the marriage are also "legal" Indians.

Alberta non-status Indian women take exception to their unequal treatment under the Indian Act. Under the leadership of Jenny Margettes, a non-status Indian married to a white man, they have formed the association called Indian Rights for Indian Women.

The aim of the group is to see that the offending section 12(1)(b) is removed from the Indian Act.

The Lavell case has caused much

dissension among native people, and was the impetus for the creation of Indian Rights for Indian Women.

Mrs. Margettes said, in an interview, that status Indian people "got pretty uptight" over the Lavell case. They feared that if Jeannette Lavell won her case it would set a threatening precedent for treaty Indians.

"They were afraid white men (husbands of Indian women) would infringe on their treaty rights or encroach on their reserve lands," she said.

Baseless fears

Mrs. Margettes said there is no basis to their fears. On the contrary, Indian Rights for Indian Women does not want non-Indian husbands of Indian women to gain treaty status.

She believes that no white person should have treaty rights. "White women should never have gained Indian rights 'through marriage to an Indian', she said.

Jenny Margettes has contempt for those who would deny Indian women their rights because of their fear of racial disintegration of Indian peoples through marriage to non-Indians. "Some Indian people are a bunch of racists - many Indians are the worst racist people in the world", she claimed.

At the time the Lavell case came up, Jenny Margettes was active in various Indian women's groups, working with treaty women at the reserve level. The treaty women refused to recognize that Jeannette Lavell, and non-status Indian women in general, had a legitimate complaint against the Indian Act.

The non-status women were told by treaty women that "if they went along with Jeannette Lavell, their relationship would be finished." It was this refusal of treaty women to support the cause of Indian women affected by the discriminatory Section 12(1)(b) of the

Indian Act that led to the establishment of Indian Rights for Indian Women three years ago.

Indian Rights for Indian Women now has about 300 supporters, mostly in Alberta. Although they work mostly at the provincial and local level, they are now attempting to set up a national task force to study the situation of Indian women in all of Canada.

When asked whether her organization was attempting to deal with other Indian associations as part of its program, Mrs. Margettes replied that they have tried "for years" to reach some sort of consensus with other Indian groups, such as Harold Cardinal's Indian Association of Alberta, and the National Indian Brotherhood.

In dealing with these other Indian groups, Indian Rights for Indian Women has continually met opposition. Mrs. Margettes said:

"There is no use talking to Harold Cardinal or the National Indian Brotherhood any more. They only want to reserve all the rights for themselves as treaty Indians. They are not interested in extending rights to other people who should have Indian rights... Why should we waste our energies trying to search different avenues to reach a consensus amongst Indians... We have to deal directly with the parliamentarians - the people who can make the necessary legislative changes."

Indian Rights for Indian Women is directing its energies into research at the present. They have been invited to present a brief to the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs. Research papers are now being prepared on the subject of the enfranchisement of Indian women, with the aid of the University of Alberta Student Legal Services.

Although no specific date has been set, research papers are expected to be complete "sometime in the spring", at which time application will be made to appear before the Standing Committee.

In addition to the political stumbling blocks between non-treaty and treaty Indians there is a cultural stumbling block between Indian men and women.

Mrs. Margettes said, "Culturally we are supposed to be standing behind our men and walking a few paces behind them... As far as I'm concerned if I'm going to walk a few paces behind an Indian man, I'd have to have an awful lot of respect for him and I haven't come across any Indian man that merits that kind of respect from me."

When asked whether she thought most Indian women shared her sentiments she said many Indian women no longer believe they should be subservient to men, and that formerly women played their subservient role "for political reasons".

This cultural aspect of the problem adversely affects the support Indian women give to Indian Rights for Indian Women. Jenny Margettes said while some Indian women give a great deal of support to the organization, many are apathetic. Many women have been "scared off" by criticism and social pressure from Indian women who believe in the traditional cultural system in which men play the dominant role and women are considered secondary.

For this reason much of the research outlines the evidence that women did in fact historically play more than a subservient role. During their research they have discovered that in tribal societies there was a very major role played by women. For example, the Mohawk society at Caughnawaga near Montreal had a matriarchal system called the "clan mother" system.

Through workshops and conferences, they are collecting more evidence that Indian women are not historically secondary in importance to men.

May workshop

A large workshop will be held in May, about 60 miles outside of Edmonton near Hobbema. It will be a "camp-out" workshop. The resource people for the "cultural awakening" have not yet been determined, but a possible speaker is Rose Auger of Faust.

Jenny Margettes was recently in Ottawa and spoke to the Indian Affairs Department. They said that changes to the Indian Act would not be considered unless all sectors of Indian society affected by the Act were consulted.

The issue of consultation came up at a conference held by Indian Rights for Indian Women in Vancouver in December. The conference, subsidized by the Secretary of State, was attended by both treaty and non-treaty women, as well as some Indian chiefs.

The conference wholeheartedly rejected proposals for changes to Section 12(1)(b) drafted by the Indian Association on the grounds that not all people affected by the Act had been consulted.

She said treaty Indians constitute only about one third of Indians in Canada and that the other two thirds, non-treaty Indians, should be consulted as well.

cont'd on p. 9



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South Americans talk business with Heinz

Alfred Heinz Kiesinger, better known as Henry Kissinger, will put his ability as international negotiator to the test on February 21 in Mexico when some 20 Latin American Foreign Ministers will voice their complaints about the voracity of the transnational companies and the U. S. political intervention in the continent.

"There are serious problems with the transnationals which interfere in the internal affairs of the countries where they operate, and which try to remain outside the scope of the law and the jurisdiction of national courts", says one of the eight points on the agenda for the new round between Latin America and the United States.

Legal Actions of the Transnationals Predatory and Dangerous

To judge by the reasoning contained in the agenda for the Mexico Meeting, it is the criminal aspects of the transnationals' conduct which disgusts a good number of Latin American Foreign Ministers. But their "legal" actions are no less dangerous and predatory.

A joint U. S. Congressional Committee on the transnationals disclosed that between 1969 and 1971, they had invested 3.36 billion dollars in Latin America and obtained 12.40 billion dollars profits.

Considering that a large portion of these "investments" are in fact reinvested profits obtained by the subsidiaries, and are, in part, the result of local loans or tax incentives, the "contribution to development" (reads the agenda) by the transnationals can be questioned. Their profits were almost fourfold as compared to their highly dubious "investments" over the three year period.

"Fortune" magazine (August 1973) pointed out that despite export of capital (from the U. S. A.) the transnationals had a surplus of 6.4 billion dollars in their Service Account (remittance of dividends, patents, travel and transport) in the U. S. balance of payments.

A survey conducted by "Fortune" among the 105 biggest U. S. corporations (transnationals) revealed that 95% obtained surpluses. (All of them obviously made money---the issue here is the Service Account.)

"Most of the surpluses of more than 100 million dollars (in the Service Account) occurred in companies of high level technology, producers of chemicals and heavy equipment," pointed out the magazine.

In certain areas where there is cheap labor, tax and tariff incentives and a healthy dose of "tranquillity and order," Washington--as the political expression of the transnationals---is permitting some industrial development, generally in consumer goods and is absorbing part of that production.

Meanwhile the U. S.-based parent corporations sell their subsidiaries

equipment and know how. Ford, General Motors and Chrysler in Brazil, for example, make cheap car parts for the U. S. market, but they import at monopoly prices U. S. equipment and know how in order to be able to produce them.

Other countries of the region export textiles to the developed capitalist world and import mill machinery and technology.

The traditional cycle---export of raw materials and import of manufactured goods---which characterizes colonial relations now tends to be supplanted by another form of lopsided trade. Goods using primary technology in their manufacture are exchanged

for those requiring far more sophisticated techniques.

This situation has been sufficiently analyzed at international meetings, but the demand for speedy, cheap transfer of technology will once again be raised at the Mexico Conference.

Latin America and the "Energy Crisis"

Latin American countries are faced with having to pay much higher prices for the manufactured products, foodstuff and know how they import as runaway inflation occurs throughout the capitalist world.

Countries which produce no oil or insufficient oil to meet their own needs will have to confront a twofold problem.

Uruguay, for instance, will have to spend half its export income (150 million dollars) on oil. A similarly discouraging situation will prevail in Central America.

According to a recent International Monetary Fund study, the underdeveloped countries will have to pay out 10 to 11 billion dollars more this year because of the hike in petroleum prices.

Who will benefit from the price boosts?

Nixon announced in November of 1973 that the U. S. will be self-sufficient in energy in 1980. To make this forecast come true, the transnationals based in the U. S. will have to make the Alaska oil fields profitable and exploit reserves of heavy petroleum on the continent.

Then with the fabulous profits they earn, they will plunge fully and without competition into the development of new technologies for obtaining cheap energy to replace oil.

When Caldera replied to U. S. threats of economic aggression against Venezuela, he put his finger on the sore spot: "The price increases are not the fault of the producing countries but of the exploiting companies which have increased their profits in a most



impressive fashion."

To expect the transnationals to respect the laws of the countries in which they operate, to stop plotting against governments affecting their interests and to join ranks with local capital to promote the development of Latin America amounts to asking capitalism, in its imperialist phase, to cast aside its very essence.

That miracle will not come about at the forthcoming Mexico Meeting nor at any other conference.

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rapeseed vote . . .

Defeat for Can

In the thirty-ninth year of its existence, the Canadian Wheat Board suffered two major setbacks: a change in the federal government feed grains policy which removed domestic feed grains (barley, oats, feed wheat) from the jurisdiction of the Board, and a plebiscite in which rapeseed producers voted against placing the marketing of their product under the Board's control.

While the rapeseed issue was taken to the vote, the feed grains policy was decided by simple Liberal Cabinet fiat. At the insistence of hard-pressed feed-lot operators (mostly in Eastern Canada), Otto Lang, Minister of Justice and Minister in Charge of the Wheat Board, created the Agricultural Products Board (APB) which would use existing grain handling facilities, eg. country elevators, terminals, and grain cars, to purchase farmers' feed grains at a price half-way between the current off-market price and the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) export price.

cash

If they "wished to", farmers who needed immediate cash could now deliver their barley, for instance, to the grain elevators and receive a payment which is more than the initial Wheat Board price, but less than the combined initial and final CWB payments, estimated to be about \$2.65/bushel for this crop year.

This year, very little grain moved through the APB. However, the stage is

set for a year in which a surplus of harvested feed grains, will combine with low CWB quotas and initial payments to produce a rush of farmers delivering their grain to the APB, glutting grain handling and transporting facilities, and resulting in very cheap western feed grains moving to Eastern Canadian feed lot owners.

rapeseed plebiscite

In a mail-in plebiscite lasting from the middle of December 1973 to the first week in the new year, Canadian rapeseed producers voted to retain a system of "open marketing" of their oilseeds. Fifty-two percent of those voting, voted for the open market, forty-six percent voted for the Canadian Wheat Board and two percent indicated they were undecided.

The only farmers eligible to vote in the poll, according to a letter sent out by Otto Lang, were regular CWB permit holders whose permit books indicated acreage seeded to rapeseed in only two out of the last three crop years, and new farmers who had previously seeded at least one rapeseed crop.

In order for the CWB to assume marketing responsibilities, 60% of those returning ballots had to favour the change. Marking the ballot for the present system and "undecided" would count against the change. 75% of the 41,142 eligible producers returned their ballots.

The battle over rapeseed marketing was interesting because, unlike the

change in feed grains policy which was handled quickly and officiously, it revealed some of the basic differences of interest dividing groups involved in Canadian agriculture.

Rapeseed is one of Canada's major export crops. In the 1972-73 crop year, for example, Canada exported over 54 million bushels of rapeseed. Estimated production this year, was over 53 million bushels seeded on 3,150,000 acres, mainly in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Almost all of this rapeseed, under the present system, is sold through the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange, on which foreign and domestic buyers bid on futures contracts. The price which the farmer gets for the rapeseed when he delivers it to the country elevator (in Alberta and Saskatchewan only) are based upon Exchange futures bid that day on rapeseed which will move through the Vancouver terminals. As well, a farmer may contract out his crop to a number of other small companies like Western Canadian Seed Processors Ltd., which runs its own crushing plant at Lethbridge, Alberta.

campaign

Taking into account the size of the rapeseed crop, press reports that the Winnipeg Exchange spent over \$600,000 on direct advertising to influence the vote should not be surprising. The Exchange, is, after all, a creature of its members, all of whom had a lot of vested interest in retaining control.

The profits that speculators made simply in the buying and selling of contracts were stupendous.

Take, as an indication the nine week period ending Nov. 7, 1973 during which farmers delivered 10.6 million bushels to elevators and crushers, 9.9 million bushels of which were actually exported or used domestically. Farmers were paid \$47,606,000 for this 10.6 million total, while the Exchange trade got \$54,191,000 for the 9.9 million bushels it disposed of -- a difference of \$6,585,000 not even counting the 700,000 bushels left over.

Then there is the fact of the huge swings in the price farmers receive which results in a lot of cheap rapeseed for the buyers. During the 1972-73 crop year alone, for example, rapeseed prices ranged from a low of \$2.35/bushel to over \$7.75/bushel, with over 47 million bushels, (or 80% of the total) delivered for less than \$4.00/bushel. The average weighted price for delivered rapeseed was 3.56 cents/bushel.

The Country Guide summed up the importance of the rapeseed crop to the survival of the Exchange in its December issue, when it noted:

"If rapeseed growers vote to move the marketing of their crop under the Canadian Wheat Board, it would leave the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange handling flax and rye and little else. It could, in fact, be the exchange's death blow. If this happens, the exchange will hardly go down with a resounding crash. The exchange is, in fact, a weak reed today. Most of the grain grown in the Prairies doesn't go through it at all."

propaganda

Thus the costly program undertaken to make sure the farmers voted properly. For months preceding the poll, full-page advertisements were bought in every farm paper exhorting farmers to "give the matter plenty of thought." Farmers were told: "We know that too much control in the hands of government civil servants (ie, CWB) can eventually result in the loss of the farmer's freedom to decide what to grow and how to sell his product, all in the

name of the greatest common good" and

"The forthcoming rapeseed poll presents another opportunity for more government control over the activities of farmers, many of whom are the descendants of men who came to Western Canada to get away from controls of some form or another in the first place."

and

"Taken one by one, every step on the road to government control has its good points. Taken together, they can trap the individual farmer into the same cobweb of red tape that has contributed to the failure of agriculture in other parts of the world."

"Once you surrender your freedom of choice, you never get it back" appeared as a warning in a black box at the bottom of every advertisement.

Besides a heavy emphasis on Cold War slogans, there was an attempt in every advertisement to counter-act the farmer's knowledge that speculators were making money on his labour.

Appeals were made to the ideal of competition, the integrity of the Exchange in preventing collusion, and the immediate access to current world prices.

Farmers were assured:

The only way anybody can buy your crop is to pay a higher price for it than anybody else is willing to pay for it at any particular time. And, what could be more to the farmer's interest than that?

Another strategy employed in a booklet entitled "The Case for the Open Market" which was distributed to all voters. Here an attempt was made to credit the Exchange with the historical fact that in the late sixties, when Canada's wheat market was pirated by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, many farmers survived by turning to rapeseed production.

"If producers recall back just a couple of years or so, when cash flow was hard to come by, we believe they will admit that the cash income from RAPESEED SALES MADE ON THE OPEN MARKET carried them through very difficult times," it said.

Yet another strategy was to infiltrate meetings sponsored by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture to ostensibly discuss the "pros and cons" of Wheat Board Marketing. At a meeting in Viking, Alberta, attended by this writer, a representative from Continental Grain Company delivered an impassioned plea to all farmers to save Canada from "the terrible experiences in Russia", by which he meant that they were to vote for the Open Market, as opposed to the Wheat Board.

choosing sides

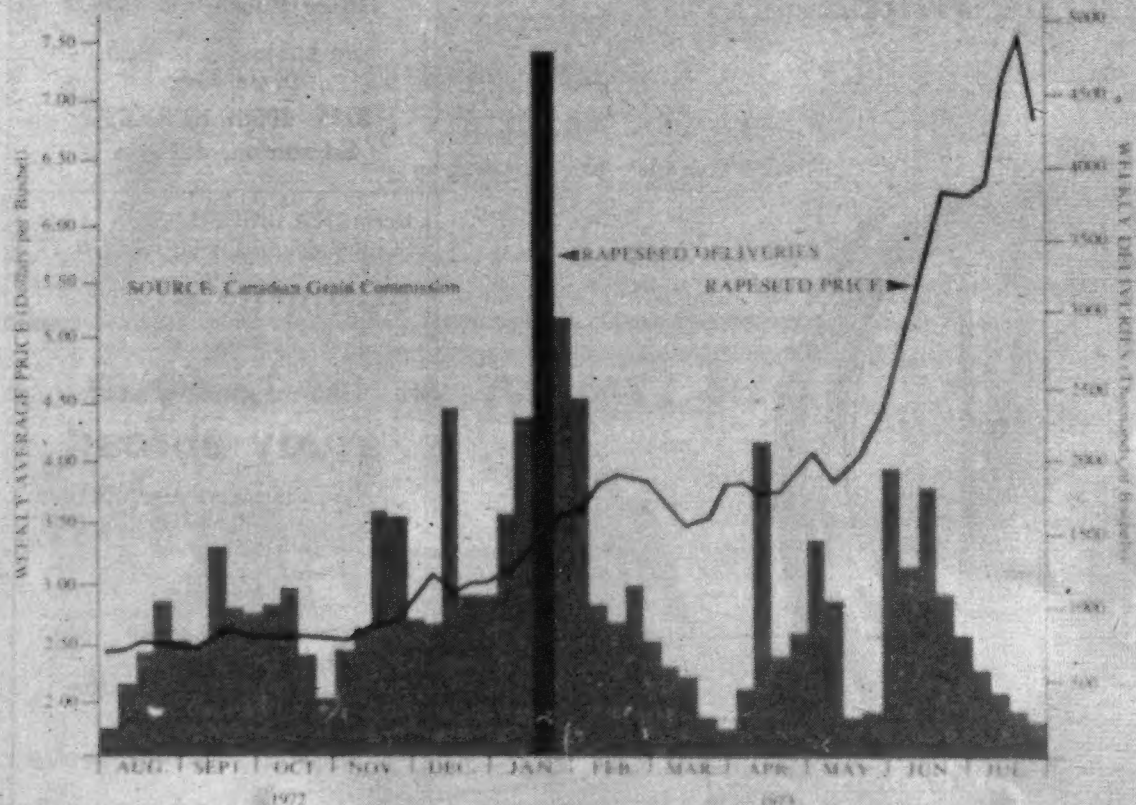
The alignment of companies and organizations on the question of Wheat Board Marketing could have been predicted.

On the one side were groups in whose interest it was to keep the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange in the field. These included, of course, the multi-national grain companies on the Exchange: Bunge, Dreyfus, Cargill, and Continental Corporations being the main North American ones.

Even foreign buyers supported the Exchange. Speaking for the Japan Oilseed Processors Association and the Japan Oils & Fats Importers and Exporters Association, Mr. Y. Sakaguchi delivered many a threat.

For example, "If there is no more futures market for rapeseed and no place to hedge, we will be sophisticated enough to go to other markets." Mr. H. F. Faure, representing Western European oilseeds crushers and merchants

WEEKLY RAPESEED DELIVERIES AND PRICES 1972-73 (1 CR—THUNDER BAY)



The line on the graph indicates weekly average price levels during the 1972-73 crop year, and the bars indicate the amount of rapeseed delivered week by week. This shows that while most of the rapeseed was delivered in the first half of the crop year, the big jump in price came in the last two months after most farmers had sold their crops.

Canadian Wheat Board

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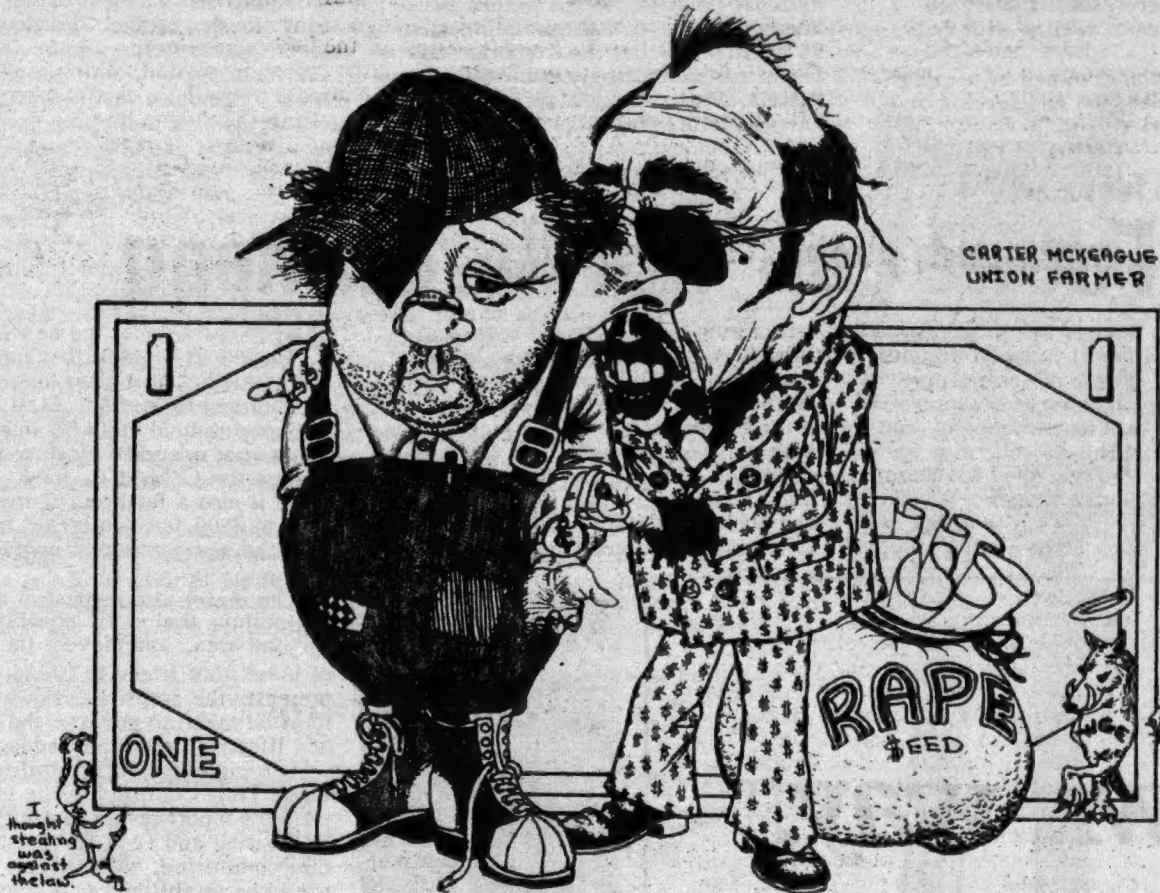
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"... When you're making change like this, the only change in Rapeseed marketing that should interest you is the kind that jingles... don't let all that talk about street-price/track-price mix you up, after all who knows what those Wheat Board creeps will do if you surrender your freedom of choice to them... speculate! Shmeculate! We're no different than the other croo, uh, businessmen you deal with..."

was also adamant that the existing Exchange was vital to European patronage.

United Grain Growers

Another supporter of the Exchange was the United Grain Growers. At their convention last year, delegates voted overwhelmingly for the open market. Their president, A. M. Runcimon, had this to say at a Grains and Oilseeds Industry Conference a year ago:

"Many farmers distrust commodity exchanges, particularly the speculator side of them, since they feel speculators perform no useful function except take some cream off the top. Yet operating people in all grain companies and grain co-operatives know that the speculator is needed... All grain companies and grain co-operatives know that the more speculators there are, the easier it is to take a hedge and the truer the price that is discovered. They know too, that speculators take nothing from the price of grain - they profit off one another but not the farmer."

Then there were the Rapeseed Associations, national and provincial, all of whom strongly supported the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange. Actually, the most outspoken of all, Rapeseed Association of Canada, is not a producer organization, but is based primarily on agri-business and industry dominated associations. Its twenty-five member Board of Directors has only three producers on it, the rest are Handling Organizations, crushers, exporting companies, etc.

Growers gimmicks

The Provincial Growers Associations of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba went so far as to provide a pamphlet in which they warned of the following disadvantages of Wheat

Board Marketing.

- Loss of individual marketing freedom by producer
- Individual producer unable to take advantage of a temporary premium price.
- Average price for a commodity and grade may discourage initiative of individual producers.
- Prevents direct contracting by individual producer without Board approval.
- Loss of forward price indicator features of open market.
- Eliminates possibility of price competition among grain handling firms.
- No incentive for competitive efficiency in merchandising.
- Risk of underpricing with one desk selling.
- No direct producer control or participation in the price discovery process.
- Potential inflexibility.

more campaigning

There were others aligned with the Exchange, notable amongst which were John Channon, head of the Alberta Grain Commission, the Palliser Wheat Grower's Association, Unifarm, and even some farm papers, like the "Country Guide", which carried a running defense of the Exchange beginning with the first hints of a plebiscite. To them, the issue was clear:

The issue in its simplest terms is this: whether rapeseed growers will sell through a monopoly system, or one where the initiative of every farmer and every group in the marketing chain can be brought into play.

Supporting the Canadian Wheat Board was a smaller group of farmers' organizations and governments.

Perhaps the most vigorous campaign was fought by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. Besides sponsoring its own advertisements in farmer papers, the Saskatchewan Pool Directors made public statements whenever possible about the advantages of Wheat Board

marketing. For example,

"They include a guaranteed initial price, annual pooling of returns, a fair quota system, more efficient use of the grain handling and transportation system and the Wheat Board's program of market analysis, promotion and development."

For some reason both the Manitoba and Alberta Pools were strongly silent, although towards the close of the campaign, statements supporting the Wheat Board were obtained from both.

poor coordination

Although their attack lacked coordination and strength, the National Farmer's Union also supported the Wheat Board, particularly in their paper. While Roy Atkinson and his Regional Directors were not that obvious, John Gallagher, editor of "Union Farmer" made a strong, good effort to provide union members with as much working information as possible. After the results of the plebiscite were known, however, Roy Atkinson said that, in his opinion, farmers had made a mistake in voting for open marketing.

"I think that time will tell and prove that by voting the way they did, the majority in that poll, voted rapeseed producers out of millions of dollars in income over the next few years" he said.

"Instead of going to the farmers those millions will be taken by the speculators and profiteers in the grain trade."

In contrast to their Conservative counterparts in Alberta, the NDP governments in Saskatchewan and Manitoba took a strong stand for the Canadian Wheat Board. Sam Uskew, Provincial Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba, particularly launched an all-out campaign against the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange.

no voice

G. N. Vogel, Chief Commissioner for the Canadian Wheat Board did not figure prominently at all in the battle. In fact, when he delivered an address to the National Farmer's Union Convention in December, he did not mention the rapeseed issue at all.

When canvassed as to the way in which they voted on the plebiscite, farmers comments reflected the opposite alignments in the campaign.

On the one side, satisfaction:

"I think you've got to have one crop to gamble with."

"We can't forget what the Open Market did for us a few years ago. If it hadn't been for rapeseed, I'd be off the farm now."

"Farmers are running a business. We got to act like businessmen and not go running to the government."

more suffering

On the other side, anger:

"Those crazy son-of-a-bitches (farmers). That's it, I'm through with trying to talk with them. Just wait till they pull out the rug from under them."

"I can't understand it. I can't think of one reason to vote for the Open Market. It's not an open market at all."

"Seems like people haven't suffered enough yet."

by Winston Gereluk

cont'd from pg. 1

Lethbridge city council sells out

Calgary Power, or look at building a new power plant.

The consultants estimate the city can save about \$41 million by getting out of the power generation field completely, compared to building a new coal-fired plant.

The consultants failed to take into consideration that more employment would be created, both in the plant itself, and in a coal mine to supply the plant. Lethbridge is in a coal-rich area but all mines were shut down during the late '50s when the bottom fell in on the coal industry.

By selling to Calgary Power, about 13 city employees would be out of a job and, although Calgary Power has offered to hire them for a minimum of two years, the workers would take none of their seniority with them and might lose out on the transfer of their pension plan.

The International Union of Operating Engineers, which bargains for power plant workers, the Lethbridge Labor Council, and the Alberta Federation of Labor have all opposed the sale.

At a public meeting Feb. 18, city council received the message loud and clear from about 325 Lethbridge residents: retain municipal ownership of

the power plant.

One of the most frequently made points, and one that received loud applause, was that the sale should be decided by a referendum; that the decision is too important to be left in the hand of council, which as demonstrated by the 1969 contract, does not have a very good track record when it comes to dealing with Calgary Power.

Calgary Power is owned by a group centred on Montreal Engineering and Royal Securities----a fact hotly dis-

puted by Calgary Power officials despite the fact that four of the nine directors of the company are also directors of either Montreal Engineering or Royal Securities.

The group, which includes three American investors, exercises control through ownership of Canadian International Utilities, which in turn owns another holding company, International Utilities. Under the corporate umbrella are power supply companies in Bolivia, Venezuela and El Salvador, Ottawa Valley Power, Newfoundland

Light and Power and Maritime Electric. Calgary Power directors sit on the boards of Sun Life, Gaz Metropolitan, Trans-Canada Pipelines, Home Oil and Royal Trust.

From a directorship study, it appears the connection to Home Oil is very strong, with two directors on its board including the president of the oil company who is also the Chairman and President Cygnus Corp., Home Oil's parent. Gaz Metropolitan, which supplies gas to areas of Quebec, is also associated with Home Oil.

cont'd from pg. 1

Future of North Garneau

7.5%, under the new rental structure. The proposed rental structure contains an elaborate system of determining rent, based on number of bedrooms, basement suites, square footage, and other factors. The average rent for the houses now rented to students will increase to \$199.32/month.

"The rent increase has to come," commented Post. "They will still be

subsidizing the houses and rents will remain considerably less than market value. We can't hope that rents will be lowered or remain the same.

Post added that the new rent structure will be more equitable than the present structure. He said that at present, some tenants sub-lease basement suites and pocket the extra rent themselves. Houses with basement suites will be

charged extra under the new scheme.

The report suggests that funds for the upgrading of student houses could be obtained from the C.M.H.C. student housing fund at an 8% interest rate. Houses not occupied by students could not use the C.M.H.C. fund. However, there is also a fat North Garneau reserve fund of \$300,000 (collected from rent) that can also be used to upgrade the houses.

The report also suggests a new leasing policy, that could possibly "open-up" the area, and prevent the passing of lease from friend to friend, as is presently the practice. However, care must be taken to preserve the established lifestyle, the report added.

Leasing is presently administered by Royal Trust Company. The subcommittee's report favors administration by Housing and Food Services. A special committee, with student parity, would be established to recommend and enforce policy on the area.

The report also favored the closing of some back lanes, for the purpose of general recreation space. It maintained that streets must be kept open as important traffic routes. Brian Post took issue with this suggestion, maintaining that some streets should be closed and were not necessary to serve as a university access.

The report is now being examined by the C.D.C., who will make positive recommendations to the Board Building Committee. It will meet on Wednesday to consider the recommendations.

Mary-Louise Marino, secretary of the subcommittee, doubts that any action will be taken next week. She suspects that the recommendations of the C.D.C. will be forwarded directly to the Board of Governors.

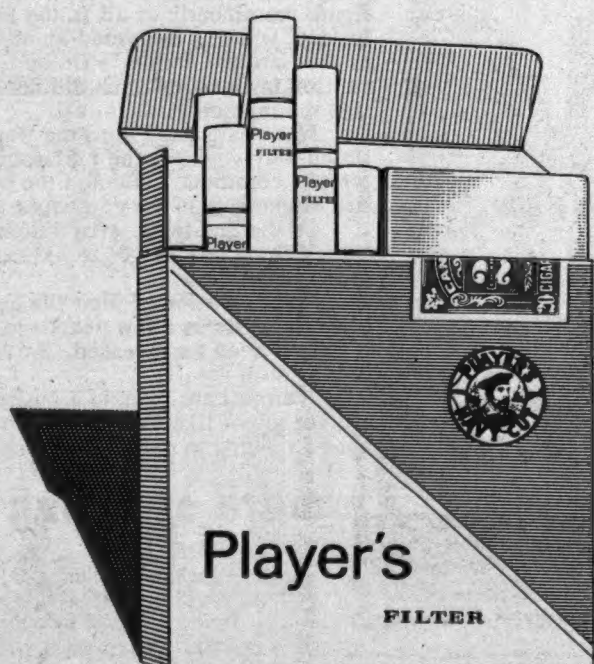
It is generally hoped that the report will be debated in public by the full Board of Governors.

If the Board of Governors does not respond favorably, then expect some radical action from the North Garneau Tenants' Association, says Post.

by Jim Oakley



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Women speak out...

A history of the family

At one time the position of women was at least equal, if not superior to that of men, said Naomi Rankin during the Women's Program Course last Tuesday, at McDougall Church.

Describing the history of the family, Rankin went on to explain that as long as women had a viable place in the economics of society (i.e. producing food, developing and maintaining skills) they were the equals of men.

However, as soon as women lost their economic importance, because of the increased emphasis on hunting rather than gathering, they also lost their equality.

The development of private property also contributed to the oppression of women because whoever owned the means of production also had the power to control other men and women's lives. The men as hunters and herdsman, controlled the economic base of society.

The feudal system led to the development of the extended family because all able bodied persons had to work in the fields and the rearing of children and house cleaning was left to an older relative.

With the coming of the Industrial Revolution and the Enclosure, the extended family broke up and the nuclear family developed. There was a major switch

from household work (i.e. cottage industry) to factory work and with it a greater delineation between men's work and women's work.

It was now the husband who went out and earned the money and the women who stayed home and raised the children. Even if a woman did work she received less money than her male counterpart, thus making independence even harder for a woman.

As more women seek jobs outside the home and equality with men, people who oppose the idea of women's rights argue that it is detrimental to the family (i.e. the children).

However, people will always have children and there will always be some system of bringing them up. The important question is, Who will make the decisions regarding how they will be raised? Will it be the government or will it be some form of parental structure?

The Woman's Program Course is held every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in MacDougall Church. Socialization of Children will be the topic this week (Tuesday, Feb. 26).

A one dollar fee is requested for the series.

by Colette Forest

Jesus for the poor

(cont'd from pg. 3)

fall \$100,000 short of its goal.

Wickman was quoted as saying, "I am positive that if we were able to explain the benefits the fund will provide to the handicapped and get across to the public the importance and the progress made by enabling the handicapped to get actively involved in areas that affect their lifestyles we would have no difficulty in achieving our goal."

Contributions can be sent to the Ability Fund Drive at No. 10, 10015 - 82 Ave.

The Vanier meeting ended with a collection of donations and those interested in supporting his efforts for the mentally handicapped can send their contributions to "L'Arche Association of Alberta, 20 Sandpiper Court, Sherwood Park, Alberta".

by Carmelita Poot

Native women seek rights

(cont'd from pg. 4)

Mrs. Margettes said that from her talks with native people in Ottawa recently, the question of "who is an Indian" is far more important in the minds of Indian peoples than even the land claims issues which are coming more and more to the forefront. She said the question of who is an Indian ought to be settled first.

Although Jenny Margettes does not believe Indian women will gain their rights in the near future, she is optimistic that in time the offending Section 12 (1) (b) will be changed. She is resigned to a long slow journey towards equal treatment for Indian women.

by Cathy Bailey



Edmonton forum to celebrate International Women's Day

International Women's Day will be celebrated in Edmonton with a forum at Eastglen High School on March 3, at 2:00 p.m.

Several speakers will be there, including Joyce Sennet, who will speak on "Women and the Labour Movement". Sennet is one of the women who has been

on strike against the Strathcona Legion for an entire year. Cathy Fraser, a lawyer, will discuss "Women and the Law". Nellie Peterson of the National Farmers Union will speak on "Women and the Farm Movement". Father Dun-

can McDonnell, who attended the World Peace Congress in Moscow, will talk about the peace movement. There will also be a representative of Native women.

Following the discussions, there will be entertainment and coffee.

International Women's Day grew out of the struggles of women in the textile industries for decent wages and working conditions. It is celebrated internationally.

The sponsoring groups for the forum are the Voice of Women, the Canadian Congress of Women, and the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians. Everyone is welcome, including men!

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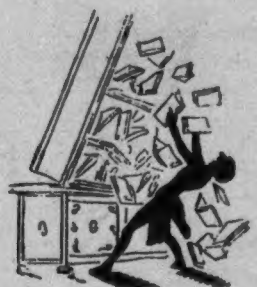
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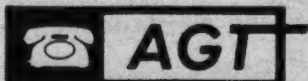
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Doing art in a vacuum

An artist who works in Alberta will almost always borrow more ideas than he creates. His problem is what to borrow, how much, and from whom.

To be listened to by professionals one must be current, i.e. receptive to the trends of the day; but this is usually done with the bitter knowledge that an artist who borrows too much can never be more than second-rate.

No one from the big city will be too interested in a local artist's version of Olitski when the real Olitski is alive and painting right in the old hometown.

And since the coterie of initiates which finances and understands advanced ideas does not really extend to Alberta, an artist who tries to follow its standards can

easily find himself doing second-hand art for himself, his friends and the invisible shade of Clement Greenberg cast from the faraway loft studios of New York.

This absence of an audience can inspire some very strange attempts to create one through public art performances; or media guruhood. It can also cause a complete withdrawal into the imaginary art world of the magazines, with its coterie audience and ephemeral standards.

An artist who wants to do significant, original work for a local audience which will comprehend it must do so with the knowledge that this audience does not yet exist and that he must help create it.

That an audience has not emerged is

chiefly the result of the unfortunate but necessary dependence of artists on institutions. In the art world of today, the government has taken over some of the medieval role of the church as patron of the arts, and the university some of the function of the guild of artists.

An artist who shelters in one of these institutions is freed of want and worry, but under the pressure of administrative duties, his art production can become a token effort. In that situation it is too easy to forget why one does art and for whom and do it simply as a proof of competence.

The alternative of attaching oneself to a critic or gallery director and working under his tutelage is ruled out by an artist

of integrity and independence.

All of the problems of doing art today, whether artistic, social or political, devolve on the independent artist because he has no institutional escape from them. He must reach an audience to survive; he must perfect his work and ideas or accept failure. Although it is a situation full of potential, few care to take up its challenge.

But, in the last analysis, the limbo outside of art institutions is where the most difficult problems of doing art today will be met and solved; and credit will go to those willing to face them.

By Glenn Guillet

Arts Notes!

The THREE AIDERS are sponsoring an Art Fair on behalf of Theatre 3 February 28 through March 2 at the Southgate Shopping Centre Mall.

This exhibition and sale will give Edmontonians an opportunity to purchase the works of 40 Canadian artists showing paintings, pottery, photographs, prints,

metal sculpture, batik, copper enameling, ceramic sculpture, macrame, weaving and silversmithing.

Painters will be doing on the spot portraits, there will be a palm and tarot cardreader, and local radio personality Jennie Diment will demonstrate the skills in character make-up.

For further info phone Mrs. Wilf Porth at 435-8566, and Mrs. Sandy McArthur at 433-0975.

Albany 3 will be presenting highly acclaimed singer songwriter Don Freed from Saskatoon. Freed will be playing at the Garneau Community Hall on Friday and Saturday, March 1 and 2.

Entry will cost \$1.50 at the door and the music starts at 9 p.m.

Although Freed doesn't have a record out yet, he has already been filmed in a film about Johnny Cash entitled "JOHNNY CASH: THE MAN, HIS WORLD, HIS MUSIC". New York Times reviewer Roger Green-spon wrote that the best part of the film was Freed playing two songs in an audition for Cash.

"He sings in a tight pleading voice that seems to know all the conventions and truths of sadness. I think he is extraordinary". Tickets are \$1, and all proceeds will be for the benefit of the Equity Actors Association, Actors Benevolent Fund.

The release says latecomers cannot be admitted... hm, what ghoulisn deeds account for that?

The Citadel Theatre will be presenting a shocker entitled "A TASTE OF BLOOD" on Sunday, March 3. It starts at 11 p.m., just 60 minutes from the bewitching and bewitching hour.

Using the novel "DRACULA" by Bram Stoker, scenes and impressions of the macabre events that occurred in Victorian England will happen again.

The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra will be presenting a concert featuring violinist Yong Uck Kim next Saturday and Sunday March 2 and 3.

Tickets range from \$3 to \$6.50 and can be obtained from the Bay Box Office, 4340121, or from the Symphony Box Office, 433-2020. Rush tickets will also be available at the Jubilee Auditorium one hour prior to the concert. Rush tickets are \$1.00 for students and \$2.00 for non-students.

The concert will begin at 8:30 p.m. Saturday and at 2:30 p.m. Sunday afternoon.

Pierre Hetu will be conducting.

Phase II Theatre Workshop is presenting Edward Percy's suspense play, "THE SHOP AT SLY CORNER", on Feb. 28, March 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10th. The production begins at 8:15 p.m. and will be held in the Theatre Beside at the Victorian Composite High School.

Tickets for "THE SHOP AT SLY CORNER" can be obtained at the Bay Box Offices and at Downtown, Londonderry and Southgate stores for \$2.

More information from Don Pimm at 429-2641 or 433-8322.

Jim McLennan, a virtuoso finger-picking guitarist, will perform at the Garneau United Church Hall (84 Ave-112 St.) at 8 p.m. on March 3.

Back up pianist is Bev Ross. Admission is 50 cents for Edmonton Folk Club members, and \$1.25 for non-members.



TUESDAY (February 26)

6:00 A.M. THE EYEOPENER:	Music, mostly with Alberta Anecdote at 7:15 (Mon., Wed., Fri.). Phone-Out at 8:15 and news at 8:30, 8:55, 9:30, 9:50 and 10:55.	Bob Chelmsick & Andy Smith
11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with authors.	Dorothy Dahlgren
9:00 P.M. THE STUDS TERKEL SHOW:	Jim Ridgway, investigative journalist takes a look at the energy crisis in the U.S.	Studs Terkel
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Featuring Hot Cottage.	Bryan Fustubian

WEDNESDAY (February 27)

3:00 P.M. MATINEE:	A diversity of music.	Bill Coull
6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:	Back: Sonata No. 5 in E minor for flute and continuo; Hoffman: Quartet for mandolin, violin, viola and lute; Beethoven: Piano Quintet op. 16.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:	"A backward glance: the piano player" by Claude Kenneson, associate professor of music, U of A.	
8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Berlioz: Roman Carnival Overture; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 4; Haydn: Symphony No. 60; Bartok: Suite from "The Miraculous Mandarin". Seiji Ozawa conducting. Alexis Weissenberg, soloist.	

THURSDAY (February 28)

9:00 A.M. CONCERT AT NINE:	Morning concert hour.	Tony Dillon-Davis
11:30 A.M. FROM THE CENTER:	Dr. S.F. Shimer and a theologian, a political scientist and a diplomat discuss the role that operant conditioning could play in our lives.	
8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Featuring African pianist Dollar Brand.	Marc Vasey
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Pepper Adams' band.	Marc Vasey

FRIDAY (March 1)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:	Aspects of theatre discussed	John Rivet
8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:	Rimsky-Korsakov: Church Scene from "Christmas Eve"; Mozart: Symphony No. 31 in D; Saint-Saens: Concerto in A minor for cello and orchestra; Rachmaninoff: Symphony No. 2; Eugene Ormandy conducting. William Stobbing, soloist.	
10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	30 minutes of news, views, commentaries.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack
12:05 A.M. STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Concert of music from the classics.	Sev Sabourin

SATURDAY (March 2)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	Two views of teachers and their methods.	
11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:	Music from "Roberta".	Murray Davis
12:15 P.M. MATCH' L BLUES:	Delta bluesman Johnny Shines.	Holger Petersen
4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC:	A program of avant-garde jazz: Sonny Murray, The Music Improvisation Company, Joe McPhee, Ornette Coleman.	Marc Vasey

SUNDAY (March 3)

9:05 A.M. INSTANT:	Commentary on public affairs.	Harry Midgley
9:25 A.M. CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:	"The Hard Hearted Rich Man", an Eskimo folk tale told by Mary Rendall, Southgate Branch, Edmonton Public Library System.	Jay Smith
12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:	The various issues revolving around the question of extradition.	
9:30 P.M. PICKIN' UP THE PIECES:	Traditional and contemporary music.	Holger Petersen

MONDAY (March 4)

11:30 A.M. HOT OFF THE STREET:	Conversations with interesting people.	Laurel Coleman
1:00 P.M. CONCERT AT ONE:	90 minutes of music from the classics.	Tony Dillon-Davis
9:00 P.M. DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Baroque Beethoven and Handel.	DeKoven
10:30 P.M. AGE OF THE AMBEROLAS:	A program prepared from original Edison cylinders and discs.	

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An evening well spent

Judging by what I saw at the Centennial Library Theatre last Wednesday night, I think the future of Canadian theatre looks pretty bright. In spite of a few weaknesses, Theatre 3's current production of two one-act plays by young Canadian playwrights, is interesting and entertaining.

Theatre 3 chose its plays wisely. The combination of Jim Osborne's "Sylvia" and Tom Whyte's "Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness" gives a varied and balanced theatrical presentation. The two plays contrast sharply in mood tone and setting.

Osborne's "Sylvia" is a very contemporary play, in its setting, its characters, and its general style.

The play is a heavy, intense, even violent exploration of a complicated emotional and sexual relationship involving three people - Diane, John, and Sylvia. Although only two of them Diane and John, appear on the stage, it is the absent Sylvia who turns out to be the most important character. She dominates all of John's and Diane's thoughts and actions, even their final act of making love.

Although the basic idea of "Sylvia" is a very interesting one, and the play has many fine dramatic touches, it does not succeed entirely. The author leaves too many threads hanging, and at times, the tone of the play slips from heavy to heavy-handed.

The intense violence and hostility between John and Diane, which opens the play, seems to be overdone because it is not adequately explained. And, although the playwright isn't obliged to explain all, one can't help wishing he had explained just a bit more.

I found myself constantly wondering, why are these two people so obsessed

with this mysterious Sylvia? Why does she have so much power over them? No answer was provided by the play.

But I don't want to leave too negative an impression of the play.

In attempting to write a work such as "Sylvia", Osborne set himself a difficult task, and although he does not handle it perfectly, he shows much talent and a good dramatic sense.

The merits of this play have been recognized sufficiently for it to have won two awards - first prize in the one-act category of both the Provincial Playwriting and the Edmonton Journal Literary contests.

I think Jim Osborne's future as a playwright is very promising.

The production of "Sylvia" is very good. Director Mark Schoenberg has set just the right pace and tone - tight, controlled, and intense.

In a play with just two characters and no distraction from the dialogue, the performances of the actors are particularly critical. Both Judith Mabey and Hutchinson Shandro handle their difficult and demanding roles excellently.

The second half of the evening involves a complete change in mood and atmosphere. With Tom Whyte's "Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness" we move to an old-fashioned rambling boarding house, which is the site of comical intrigues and situations. Tom Whyte's play deals with sex too - but does so in a much more light-hearted way.

The central character of the play, Mr. Cosgrove, is a delightful and endearing man, who prefers looking at trees to working, and thus never succeeds in holding down a job.

Having just been dismissed from yet another position, Cosgrove becomes involved in the sexual machinations of

the other people in the house. Passively, but happily, he allows himself to be spirited away by each of the two women involved, Miss Bryant and Mrs. Gibbs, to the same mountain resort for a week's holiday.

"Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness" is a lively play, abounding with very good comic lines and situations, which were much appreciated by the audience. It is well directed by Kenneth Agrell-Smith, and, in general, the members of the cast make the most of its comic poten-

tial.

The exaggerated, farcical style of acting, particularly on the part of the two main characters, Cosgrove (Jonathan Harrison) and Miss Bryant (Jennifer Webber), is delightful. Harrison and Webber's expressions and movements are a constant source of hilarity.

Jean McIntyre and Conrad Boyce provide very good supporting characters as the scheming Mrs. Gibbs, who fears losing her husband, and the drunken Ver-

(continued on page 12)



Judith Mabey as Diane and Hutchinson Shandro as John, "get it on" in James Osborne's "Sylvia"

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To his many devotees, the Guru Maharaj-Ji is the Perfect Master who can guide them to spiritual unity with the universe. He has a Divine Plan which will bring world peace.

He also has ulcers, an affliction more common to businessmen than divine wisemen.

He tells us to welcome him unto our hearts and wallets and his Divine Light will make everything Perfect. But before we let ourselves get "blissed out" maybe we should take a closer look at this modern miracle-man.

He is the youngest son of Param Sant Satguru Shri Hans Ji Maharaj who was, by a strange quirk of fate, also the Perfect Master. Because the first Perfect Master hadn't quite perfected immortality, he got old and started looking about for an heir to the family business. It couldn't be one of his eldest sons because, to be convincing as the Perfect Master, one must portray signs of holiness almost from birth. The old man hadn't been too worried about dying when they were born and so didn't bother developing any innate holiness in them. They just had ordinary holiness. The only solution was to have another son and so, after the usual interval, he did.

Amazingly (and fortunately) this new son started exhibiting holiness pretty well right off the bat. At the age of two he began his crusade for love by waking his father's courtiers at four o'clock in the morning and threatening to "beat them if they did not meditate on the experience of God..." By the age of six he was pretty well established as heir to the title of Perfect Master.

His father, having settled the succession crisis, died "in perfect peace" in 1966, leaving the way clear for Maharaj-Ji to begin his business empire at the tender age of eight.

After his father's death, Maharaj-Ji was crowned "with the crown of Rama and Krishna..." and became "Shri Satgurudev Maharaj-Ji, Saviour of Mankind, Perfect Master, Lord of the Universe, revealer of Light, love, peace, unity and everything eternal." In a touching ceremony, his mother and three brothers prostrated themselves at his feet, thus confirming that he was indeed the Perfect Master.

The way was now clear for the great Guru. His first step was to begin the Divine Light Mission to acquaint people with the fact that he was ready to be served. To get people to serve him willingly, he had to convince them

that to do so would ensure their own happiness.

He and his followers used the general theme of his father's definition of happiness--"Happiness is dependent on peace... (This) is only achieved... by submersion of the mind... which automatically leads to selfless service and complete obedience." Happiness is apparently mindless slavery and a great source of cheap labour.

Another idea he put across was his promise to use the products of his servants' labour to help his work for world peace. Here is his idea of how world peace will come about: "All that is needed is for some idea of peace to get into the leaders of the world and there will be peace." This simple-minded thought has helped to build a business empire.

In case none of this worked, he organized "festivals" in India and invited followers from all around the world to come and enjoy themselves. On one occasion he chartered eight 747 jumbo jets to aid them in their journey.

By using these methods, he managed to gather himself an enormous following. By preying on their religious beliefs, he proceeded to set up the following companies which help support himself, his family and his courtiers in the elegant style to which they have become accustomed.

Shri Hans Productions: this company takes care of the Guru's interests in films, television and records.

Shri Hans Publications: this company controls the Guru's newspaper "The Divine Times" and his full color monthly magazine "And it is Divine."

Divine Sales International: this is a chain of discount stores that sells all the merchandise donated to the Guru.

Divine Services: this company takes care of the Guru's interests in "painting, carpentry, plumbing, housecleaning, lawncare, auto repair," etc.

Shri Hans Aviation: "... a divine airline..."

Divine Travel Services

Divine Travel International

Shri Hans Engineering

Divine Electronics: "... where Divine Light comes from..."

The Players of the Living Arts

He owns the *Spiritual Sky* line too



photo: Toronto Free Press

GURU MAHARAJ-JI...

... a fat-assed businessman

Scented Garden Natural Bath Oil, Scented Garden Natural Shampoo, Scented Garden Cologne, and Spiritual Sky incense and incense burners, manufactured by the Devotees of Krishna. And the Spiritual Sky Essential Oils line: Passion Flower, Musk, Sandalwood, etc.

This imposing array of companies needed some co-ordination so "he designed Divine United Organization..."

DUO co-ordinates the entire devine community (business empire?) "...

where people base their lives on service..."

It must be nice to have so many people work so hard and so long and so selflessly for so little just to make you very, very rich. It's even better if they enjoy doing it.

"Who is Guru Maharaj-Ji?"

Guru Maharaj-Ji is the world's youngest fat-ass businessman.

by D. Walde, a political science student at the University of Regina.

Montreal citizen group...

'moving towards new urban politics'

MONTREAL (CUP) -- The Mouvement Progressiste Urbain (Progressive Urban Movement) (MPU, PUM) held its first press conference Thursday Feb. 14, at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal.

"We are an association of Montreal citizens, and many of us are active in diverse community movements in the city. Our members come from diverse social milieus, and occupy various posts, and come from varied ethnic origins. We have grouped ourselves together because we are profoundly shocked with the actual attitude of the municipal government and we are very determined to change it."

Their main concerns are the main concerns which they hope will be voiced by citizens at their open debates. These debates will happen weekly in various 'cartiers' (municipal regions) and the present members hope the people at these meetings, will create a platform or political strategy (candidates or not etc.) themselves.

Looking ahead, Stephen Schecter, one of the spokespeople for the group,

cited public transport and services, housing, streets and parks as potentially the concerns that people would be most ready to take up. Any solidification of platform can "only be done by active political involvement of our citizens."

The topic of political structures was brought up, and the movement people expressed their severe dissatisfaction with the communication structure now in effect between Drapeau and 'his' people. They had no specific structural alternative (save a public auditor) and stated again that would come from the citizens groups and individuals which make up the MPU.

"We are very upset at seeing a municipal administration more and more arrogant and sure of itself, and crushing dialogue with popular groups, the press, and even the members of council."

Their slogan: "vers une nouvelle politique urbaine" (towards a new urban politics) seems to be a valid summation of their activities to date, and they still seem to be moving "towards".

Canadian theatre

non. Wilf Rowe is somewhat stiff as the unfaithful Roger Gibbs.

The most notable flaw in the play is the weakness of the character of the sixth tenant of the house, Miss Hale. The fault can perhaps be attributed both to the role itself and to Rhonda Hidsen's performance, but it is not serious enough to mar the overall very en-

joyable effect of the play.

"Sylvia" and "Dismissal Leading to Lustfulness" will be playing at the Centennial Library Theatre until March 3. It's worth making the effort to go and see them - not only to support your local Canadian playwrights, but also to enjoy an evening of good theatre.

by Zonai Keywan

(cont'd from page 11)

Marlon Brando

Last Tango in Paris

(X) Restricted Adult

United Artists

WARNING: extremely coarse language and frank treatment of adult sexuality may be objectionable

Rialto Theatre